

so much needed. Such calmness of mind, and such confidence in her God, in the near approach of a cruel and ignominious death as she displayed at her execution, can scarcely be attributed to delusion, and is totally incompatible with conscious guiltiness of the crimes attributed to her. No, I for one, heartily credit her protestations of innocence; and as she has my sympathy now, so should she have had the homage of my heart, and the service of my arm had I lived in her day, and within reach of the report of her wrongs. It is a refreshing thought that "the Judge of all the Earth will do right," and that there is a day coming, if it have not already come to Mary and Elizabeth, in which accounts opened in Time, will be balanced in Eternity with unerring precision.

But to return from this digression to the castle. We entered its area by the principal gateway, through which, doubtless, poor Mary was conducted with a heavy heart on the 3d February, 1588-9. As I passed under the massive archway much that I had read of the sufferings and fate of that greatly slandered Queen, came rushing upon my mind, and I endeavored to form some idea of the sorrowful feelings which must have weighed down her spirit as she pondered the gates closed behind her. It is not probable it was better furnished than it was, when on the 14th January, 1584-5, she returned to it, having in the interim accepted several other places of confinement, and when Sir Ralph Sadler, her keeper, says "In cold weather we found a cold house, very badly furnished—they wanted tapestry, curtains, beds, blankets, sheets and other furniture"; though her ability to bear these inconveniences was then greater, for her health had not yet been broken and almost ruined by confinement and damp air; which, together with grief of mind, reduced her to such a deplorable state of health and suffering, as must have melted to reluctant pity heart less hard than that of Elizabeth.

The castle is now held by Lord Vernon under the crown, and occupies the whole summit of a steep hill, commanding the town and adjacent country. Its form was quadrangular. At three angles, were to be seen the ruins of towers, of which one commanded the gate way. On your left as you enter, stood another called the high tower; and nearly facing the gate, the third is an eminence commanding the rest of the castle. On the fourth angle stood the main building, which extended half way along the line to the line to the neighboring angles—the whole connected by a high wall, of which but little remains. In the main building I was shown the apartment which tradition points out as the one occupied by Mary. There is perhaps no good reason to doubt that it was; but whether tradition errs or not on this point, that ruinous apartment as long as any trace of it remains, and the spot it occupies, long after all trace of it will have disappeared, will continue to be pointed out, as the spot hallowed by the residence of the most beautiful and most unhappy of women; and the most exalted, and most humbled, and oppressed of Queens.

Bowery Theatre.—The N. Y. Star of Tuesday, gives the following account of the opening of this house:—

"The lamp of Aladdin could not produce a more magical effect than the throwing open the doors of the new Bowery Theatre, last evening, which had, in less than 60 days, sprung like a phoenix from its ashes. There is still considerable to be done, but the whole is a splendid affair. The house was very full; the old friends rallied to their usual resort, and received their old favorites with acclamation. An attempt was made early in the evening to get up a row by some enemies of the establishment, but the audience rose en masse and dragged out the rioters; always the sure and proper mode of instantly crushing a spirit of private malice when directed against a public institution. In such cases every citizen is, *ex officio*, a magistrate."

Miss Clifton is "raising Nod" with the Washingtonians—the U. S. Telegraph says—"The beautiful and talented Miss Clifton is becoming more and more attractive to the Washington audience; every additional performance seems to raise her higher in the public estimation. Her Juliet of last evening was a masterpiece of acting throughout, far surpassing all we have seen in that character, on the boards of our theatre."

Jordan issued on Monday last, the first No. of the *Lady's Book and American Ladies' Magazine*, now united and issued in this City and Philadelphia, simultaneously. This No. contains engravings and music, with original articles from several popular writers of both sexes—Selgewick, Leslie, Hale, Sigourney, Brooks, Neal and others, are mentioned among the contributors.

A Pitiful Spite.—Some one wishing to throw ridicule upon a gentleman visiting Savannah, Ga. for his health, and entirely disconnected with business, descended to the cowardly trick of sending an advertisement to the Republican, pretending to offer "apples, cabbages, and potatoes, for sale," in the name of the aforesaid gentleman.

A late London paper accuses the British ministry of a design to keep possession of St. Sebastian, to strengthen its fortifications and render it another Gibraltar. The same paper alleges that these suspicions are generally entertained by the officers of the Queen's army.

Mrs Drake took a benefit at the St. Charles street theatre on the 14th ult., when a new Indian tragedy was announced, written by James Reese, Esq., called "Oscola, or the death of Dale."

"An Awful Pit."—The Pit of the new Bowery theatre, it is said, will hold three hundred more individuals than that of Drury Lane theatre, a house of some notoriety in a village called London.

Installation.—Rev. David Brigham, Jr., late of East Randolph, was installed Pastor of the *Hollis Evangelical Society* in Framingham, on Thursday, 29th Dec. Sermon by Rev. Jacob Lee of Medway.

Talleyrand has not only recovered his health, but come out a leader of the ton—his parties are described as being given upon a magnificent scale.

English Radicalism.—Why is it evident that the Radicals wish to cause England to be the greatest nation in the world? Because their aim is to make us a *peerless* people.

A place for Temperance Lectures.—In Sweden, which has a population of only three millions, there are 100,000 distilleries.

The New Orleans Standard says that Santa Anna is to be sent home in a United States ship of war. We hope that he'll go in irons there.

We expect to see Mulberry trees growing all over the Northampton Courier—it is constantly covered with Mr Whitmarsh's mulberry seed.

Lord Brougham has given \$25,000 to the London University.

Middle Luina, a new singer, who has lately arrived in England is said to be equal to Malibran.

Charles Matthews has been very successful in his new piece at the Olympic—"I would be an actor."

The Maryland Gazette has commenced upon its ninety-first volume—a pretty old fellow.

M. Seuriere, late French Minister to this country, has gone to Brazil.

The Hon. A. H. Everett will deliver a lecture before the Providence Historical Society on Wednesday next.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 31, 1836.—The Senate have been spending the past week, and the week previous, in discussing the resolution of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, for rescinding the Treasury order of July last.

It had not been expected that this subject, which has been so generally approved, except by stock-jobbers and speculators, would have become the rallying point of the disaffected whigs and nullifiers during this session; and it is hard to conceive what object can be in view, in engaging in this crusade against the Executive, unless they have opened this point as a safety valve, to let off their excess of venom and spleen, which seems to be shut up in them, for they really seem overjoyed and disheartened when they have been safely delivered of a speech.

But what is it the coalition of the disaffected Senators are harping about? It is well known to all, that last year the speculators turned their voracious eyes on the rich and fast-selling public lands of the West, and taking advantage of the low price of \$1.25 per acre, and assisted by the extraordinary bank issues and bank credits, were enabled to monopolize the lands and leave the refuse for the settlers, or receive from them, their own enormous profits. This, of course, was injurious to new settlers, and the public at large, and has been one of the great auxiliaries to the recent pressure and distress in the commercial community.

To prevent these abuses, and prevent the alleged frauds which were practiced, the Secretary of the Treasury, by direction of the President, on the 11th of July last, issued a Circular to the Land Offices to receive nothing in payment of the public lands but silver and gold—the legal currency of the country. This, as all know, was fatal to the speculators, and gave at once an opportunity for the actual, though poor settler, to act beyond the monopolies of bank agents and other speculators. And thus has been produced a healthy and more regular action in the commercial community at large.

What is it the faction in the Senate want?

They wish to "rescind the order" to open the floodgates of speculation, and re-commence the corruption of the public morals;—to let loose again for the re-annulment of the whole system of knavery and bank frauds, that have so long cursed the country. This is the gist of the whole matter. It would have been thought that the whigs would have laid hold of some more popular movement, that they might have rejoiced in a triumph, but they are now destined to defeat and disgrace.

I have a word to say in a day or two, in regard to Matthew L. Davis, and the new Whig crusade against the Author of the Declaration of Independence.

WOREL.

Supreme Judicial Court.—The arguments of counsel in the six Rail Road cases were made yesterday, and in the evening Chief Justice Shaw delivered a long and interesting charge upon the general subject of the duties of passenger carriers, whatever mode of conveyance they adopted.

He held, that the same general principle of law applied to all modes of conveyance—whether stage-coaches, ships, steamboats, or rail-roads. Whatever mode were adopted, the carrier was bound to employ careful and faithful persons, skilled in that particular mode, to convey the passengers, and if any accident occurred from the negligence, want of skill, rashness, or want of sound judgment, the principal, whether a corporation, or an individual, was liable to answer in damages to any passenger that might receive injury by the accident; and whether there were such deficiency of skill, or such rashness, or want of sound judgment, was entirely a matter of fact, which the Jury were to judge of from the evidence. As we have before suggested, His Honor finally brought the whole case down to the single point, whether the Providence Conductor had, or had not, used proper prudence and sound judgment in venturing to run his train to the last switch, so near the regular time for the Dedham train to start from Boston, he being fully aware of the time of starting?

Mr Barry's Benefit.—We are glad to see this gentleman's name up for a benefit, at the Tremont to-night. His exertions the present season, to contribute to the gratification of the patrons of his theatre have been as indefatigable as successful. So far, by his enterprise, industry and liberality, the present season has been the most brilliant in the history of the theatre—a constant succession of the most distinguished stars to be procured in the country have been introduced upon its boards. May the receipts to-night prove that his unremitted efforts have been fairly appreciated by the liberal supporters of the Tremont.

Mrs. Richardson, who makes her second appearance, received the unqualified admiration of the "men of York." There was but rather a small audience to witness her first appearance, last evening, in *Julia*, but they greeted her personation of the wayward beauty with cordial and constant applause. Her style is subdued, original, and discriminating.

The brig *Veto*, McNear, of this port, went ashore below New York, about two miles south of the Highlands, on Sunday night last, during a snow storm. She was from Hamburg, and bound for New York. Her cargo will be all saved in good order, and it is thought that she will be got off with the assistance of a steamboat, without material damage. The vessel is insured in this city, and the cargo in London.

The ship *Superior*, Tyson, of and for New York, from Marseilles, with a cargo of wine, &c. went ashore on one of the Bermuda Islands, about the 1st of Dec. and sunk, her deck being below the surface of the water. No mention is made whether the crew were saved or not. She was owned by the Captain, an I was insured for \$15,000 in New York—cargo partly insured.

A man by the name of Patrick Lynch, was discovered in Liverpool wharf dock, about half past 6 o'clock, last evening, but by the timely assistance of Mr. Stillman Worster and others, was rescued from a watery grave.

By a reference to our report of Legislative proceedings, it will be seen that the subject of the Surplus Revenue has been already taken up.

Either One or Two.

Fire at Hingham.—A house belonging to Isaac Lane and George Barnes, was consumed in Hingham, night before last. It broke out about 11 o'clock, in the upper part of the building, which was occupied by three families. A husband and wife slept on the ground floor, and their father and child in the garret. In trying to go up to rescue the unconscious sleepers at the top of the house, the husband came to a plank two-thirds burnt off; he dared not cross it, and refused to let his wife, who insisted that there was no danger, but turned back and went after a ladder to enter the chamber window. The mother's patience would not endure this perilous delay; and with that dauntless in rapidity, which woman always exhibits, when her offspring are in danger, she rushed across and returned in safety with both her father and child.—*Trans.*

Shocking Accident.—The Worcester Spy says that at the Cotton Factory in Oxford a few days ago, a little boy 10 years of age was caught in the belt of the whipping machine, which he was tending, and so badly injured as to survive but about an hour and a half.

The *Republican Herald*, printed at Providence, and one of the best democratic papers in the country, has come out in a new and elegant suit.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—In the Senate, the only business transacted, was the referring the Reports from the several departments of the State Government, to the committees.

In the House, an animated debate occurred upon the following Order, submitted by Mr. Rantoul, of Gloucester. When the Order was first submitted, it was upon motion of Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, laid upon the table, but was soon after taken up again:—

"Ordered, That a committee of one from each County be appointed to inquire and report, whether the portion of the Surplus Revenue of the United States, allotted to this Commonwealth, under the provisions of the late deposit act of the United States, ought to be received by this Commonwealth; and if received, what dispensation ought to be made of the same."

Mr. Blake, of Boston, moved that the last clause in the Order, relative to the disposition of the money, be stricken out. He regarded the two propositions contained in the Order, as involving inquiries of an essentially different character.

Col. Andrews, of Salem, was opposed to any action whatever at this time in relation to the Surplus, upon the ground that, whatever members of the House might have heard from report, neither the State Government, nor the Legislature, had ever received any official notification from the General Government that any sum was coming to Massachusetts. As a legislator, whatever he might believe as a citizen, he knew nothing at all about it, nor did any member in the House. "I hope," said Col. A., "that the House will act in a dignified manner upon the subject, and not manifest any unseemly eagerness. We all know there is a right way, and a wrong way to act upon a measure of this kind; and to act without any official notification that there is any thing to act on—for it is well known that it has been given out that there is no Surplus—is the wrong way. Shall we for the sake of the two or three days' interest on \$400,000, rush with unbecoming dignity to clutch the portion expected? Is such irregular action becoming on the part of public dignitaries; for I call the Legislature a public dignitary, and I also call myself a dignitary, and, as one, I am not prepared to give my assent to the Order so prematurely introduced."

Mr. Kinnicut, of Worcester, made a few remarks in favor of the amendment proposed by Mr. Blake.

Mr. Emerson, of Boston, opposed the amendment, and supported the Order, in its original form.

The question being taken upon Mr. Blake's amendment to strike out the last clause, it was rejected with a count. Mr. Cook, of Boston, moved an amendment, by striking out the whole Order, and substituting another empowering the Treasurer and Receiver General to receive the Surplus. He thought it best to have the State's portion first brought into the State Treasury, and then the Legislature could afterwards decide upon its further destination.

Mr. Whittemore, of Cambridge, said that this amendment entirely changed the question before the House. It was one of those ingenious expedients so often resorted to in legislation, to carry a main point by surprise. The Order only proposed to raise a Committee of Inquiry, but Mr. Cook's amendment proposed final action upon the instant, by the House, without the usual creation of a Committee. It was idle to say, that we would not act upon the whole subject, because the money had not been actually received into the State Treasury. Every man in the House knew the money was in existence, notwithstanding the assumed ignorance of the gentleman from Salem (Col. Andrews). "For my own part (said Mr. Whittemore), I should have been much afraid to have charged that gentleman with such gross ignorance, for he being a military man, might have resented the insult in a manner in which I could not well cope with him with any hope of success." Mr. W. proceeded to explain his reasons in favor of inquiring into the disposition as well as the reception of the Surplus. He was apprehensive, that if it came into the Treasury, without some previous understanding, that it would soon find its way into the banks, where it would only be used by a particular and very small class of the community.

Col. Andrews rose and retorted upon Mr. Whittemore for reflection upon his military character. He said, that it was a notorious fact, known to every person acquainted with history, that the most fierce, obstinate, and bloodthirsty disposition had existed within the church militant, and not in the army, and therefore if there were any danger to be apprehended, it was from the gentleman from Cambridge.

Mr. Whittemore replied, that if he did belong to the Church militant, the gentleman from Salem must know that he could only fight with *Cardinal* weapons;—not with the arm of flesh, but with the sword of the spirit, and that if he should kill, it would only be to make *alice*, and if he should *wound*, it would only be to *heal*. Mr. W. then reiterated his opinion, that there are large and influential corporations, standing ready, with extended grasp, to seize upon the surplus, the moment it is received. Therefore he would let it remain where it now is, until the Legislature had emphatically marked out the channels through which it should be distributed among the community, for the best interest of the whole State.

Mr. Cook rose to disclaim any design of favoring any particular mode of disposing of the Surplus by his amendment. He declared that he was only actuated by the most patriotic purposes, and only desired to have the subject brought into such an attitude as to be acted on the best advantage.

Mr. Whittemore disclaimed all intention of imputing any dishonorable motive to Mr. Cook in introducing his amendment.

Mr. Rantoul doubted whether Mr. Cook's amendment was in Order, inasmuch as it proposed a measure entirely and essentially different from the Order. It was not only a new Order, but proposed a new thing.

The Speaker intimated, that as Mr. Cook's Order was upon the same subject as the original, he did not think it out of order.

Mr. Rantoul yielded to the intimation of the chair, chiefly he said, that he considered that the House, in decisively rejecting Mr. Blake's amendment, had virtually expressed its opinion in favor of the Order. He would, however, illustrate the impropriety of drawing the surplus, before the mode of employing it had been determined on. He said that a merchant who knew that certain funds were due to him, never thought of calling them in and permitting them to lay dead upon his hands, while he was deliberating upon plans for re-investing them. On the contrary, he first made his calculations for a voyage, or a speculation, and then drew in his funds to accomplish it.

Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, said that when the Order was first introduced, he moved to have it laid on the table, because he conceived that it injudiciously interfered with the ordinary business of appointing the Standing Committees, according to the uniform practice of the House; but he now viewed the rejection of Mr. Blake's amendment in the same light with Mr. Rantoul, and as a manifest indication, that the House was disposed to appoint the Committee upon the surplus. He also agreed in opinion, with Mr. Rantoul, that Mr. Cook's amendment was out of Order for the reason before assigned.

The Speaker here remarked, that at the time he intimated his opinion that it was in order, he had not particularly noticed its language, but upon a more careful reading he had come to the conclusion, that it was not in order.

After a few scattering remarks, the question upon the passage of Mr. Rantoul's Order was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

No other question of interest came up.

* Mr. Whittemore is a Universalist clergyman.

From the Salem Advertiser of Wednesday.

The State Legislature will be assembled and organized this day. One important subject, at least, will come under the jurisdiction of this legislative body. We refer to the disposition of this State's portion of the surplus revenue that will come to the coffers of our Commonwealth. Strong attempts will doubtless be made to confiscate, under the guise of legislative sanction, this, the people's money, for the special use and benefit of bankers, or other corporations. If there should be a larger number of fine dimmers provided for the members of the legislature, by the crafty Shylocks of the metropolis than usual, it need not surprise us. They thus endeavor to besiege the free opinions of the country members. We hope that the representatives of the people will not be cajoled by the baked meat offerings of accomplished sharpers, but press forward to their duty. Indications decidedly favor the belief that a very large majority of the people of the State are in favor of a distribution of the surplus among the several towns, on an equitable ratio. This mode is more tolerable than any other that can be devised—there can be no improvement upon the plan proposed by our friends in Ipswich. May our legislators have the wisdom to adopt it. But, above all, may the nation speedily be delivered from the evil of a surplus, through a proper reduction of the tariff. The public mind should be more eagerly directed to this end than it now is.

Atrocious Murder and Outrage!—A most unprovoked assault and murder was committed on Sunday evening last, on the Forsyth road, about four miles from this city, by some laborers employed on the railroad. It appears that some trifling provocation had been given them by some wagons; and not being able to be revenged on them, they sought their satisfaction on any that might come within their reach. About sunset Mr. Hunka, of Aaron Smith, Ward from Pike, and—Fleming from Herry, were passing to this city with their wagons loaded with cotton, when they were attacked by about a dozen men with clubs and sticks, without a word, and the deadly beaten. Hunka was taken to a house in the vicinity and died on Monday, without ever coming to his senses. His skull was badly fractured. Smith was cruelly beaten, and will barely survive. The others were badly beaten, together with a negro who was with them; and one of their horses killed. On Monday morning the civil authority, with about fifty armed citizens, promptly went in pursuit, and soon arrested and brought to town about forty-five laborers, principally Irish. After a tedious judicial investigation it was found impossible to identify those who committed the murder, and they were discharged. It is believed by some that the guilty made their escape the night of the murder.

We hope that no means will be neglected to bring the villains to justice; and we warn our citizens to be on their guard, and protect themselves from such outrages as are expected from such a turbulent assemblage. They neither appear to know or respect any law, but that which they can feel—and it would but little surprise us, if that tangible law was only administered upon them by an exasperated community, should such another outrage occur.—*Mass. (Geo.) Messenger.*

The following singular instance of the effects of the expansion of water by freezing, is related in the Cincinnati Whig of the 22d inst:—

"The attention of many of our curious and scientific citizens was yesterday very pleasantly arrested by an occurrence at the Iron Foundry of Messrs Harkness, Vorhees & Co. in this city, exhibiting a specimen of the extraordinary power of the expansion of water by freezing."

An immense large iron anvil, weighing between three and four tons, and measuring three feet in diameter, had been left lying by the door of the Furnace, exposed to the atmosphere. The anvil was perfectly solid with the exception of a very small crack or crevice in the centre of one of the sides, about five inches long and about four inches in depth, which from the rain had become filled with water. The quantity of water which the crevice contained could not have exceeded half a gill. In the course of the night of the 20th inst. this water became frozen, (and extraordinary as it may appear,) its expansion completely severed in two parts the immense mass of solid iron, and so great was its expansive power that when the separation took place, a large log of wood which lay on the top of the anvil, was thrown to a distance of several feet.

Had the crevice been filled with powder, and the powder ignited, the effect would not have been a thousandth part as great."

Distressing Casualty—Five Lives Lost.—A small boat from Governor's Island yesterday morning came to the city for some articles of provision for the garrison, and was returning, when the ice struck and capsized her, and five out of the six persons on board, were drowned, viz. sergeants Littlefield and Bernard, sutler Thomas Church, a private named Dearborn, and William Clark; boatman Philip Meier, the only survivor, got upon the ice and was rescued by the South Ferry Boat, New York.

The Revenue boat and news boats started promptly to their assistance, but owing to the great distance and severity of the weather could not get there in time to render any assistance.—*N. Y. J. Com.*

Snow Storm.—We have been visited with the severest snow storm that has been experienced here for many years. It commenced on Saturday night, and continued to snow moderately through the following day—on Sunday night the weather moderated, and some rain fell—but it again grew colder, and before Monday morning the snow was again descending with great rapidity and violence, and so continued till late on Monday night. The roads are so blocked up as to render them impassable. No stages arrived here from any quarter last night. The mail from Dover was brought in by the driver on horse back, the stage, passengers, and team being left in Scarborough, about three miles out.—*Eastern Argus.*

Fire.—Last Sunday morning, about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in a shed adjoining the dwelling house of Deacon Luther Clark of this town, and in a few hours, the whole premises were in ruins. The fire was not discovered until it had made such progress, that the dwelling house could not be saved. The furniture was all secured, and the provisions in the cellar were removed after the fire had subsided, without having sustained much injury.—*Northampton Courier.*

Yesterday morning, about 1 o'clock, the Williamsburg ferry boat (Long Island) while lying at the dock at Williamsburg, was cut through by the ice and immediately sunk.

The Jersey City ferry boats, on account of the ice in the North River, have to come in at White Hall to land their passengers.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Nathaniel Goddard, Esq. while superintending the removal of the ship *Timor*, at Union wharf, yesterday, fell between the vessel and the wharf, striking first the chain cable and then the fender. He was taken up severely bruised.—*Courier.*

DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPERS IN MASS.

Boston.—Morning Post, daily. Boston Advocate, daily. Boston Press, semi-weekly. Free Press, weekly. Statesman, weekly. Radical, weekly.

Essex County.—Salem Advertiser, weekly. Gloucester Democrat, semi-weekly. Lynn Record, weekly. Essex Banner, weekly.

Middlesex.—Lowell Advertiser, tri-weekly. Patriot, weekly. Concord Freeman, weekly.

Worcester.—Worcester Republican, weekly. Hampshire.—Hampshire Republican, weekly.

Hampden.—Hampden Whig, weekly. Berkshire.—Pittsfield Sun, weekly.

Plymouth.—Bridgewater Old Colony Repub., weekly. Bristol.—New Bedford Gazette, daily. Gazette & Courier, weekly. Taunton Gazette and Taunton Sun, both weekly.

Barnstable.—Barnstable Patriot, weekly. All 22.

LECTURES ON ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

Mons. CH. POYEN, of the University of Paris, will commence a course of lectures on Animal Magnetism, on FRIDAY EVENING next, 6th inst. at 7½ o'clock, at the Tremont Hall Tremont street.

Mons. P. announces that this course of lectures will be illustrated by experiments on the Somnambulist, whose surprising powers have already caused so much excitement in Rhode Island, and who has consented to come and reside for some time in this city.

Tickets for the course at W. Ticknor & Co's book store, Washington street. \$2 for a single person. \$3 for a gentleman and lady. For a single lecture 25 cents, to be paid at the door. Those only who will take tickets for the course, will be admitted to the experiments.

LECTURES ON CHEMISTRY.—Dr WEBSTER'S Lectures for ladies and gentlemen will commence on FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6th, at 7 o'clock, at the Chemical Lecture Room in the Mass. Medical College, No. 21, at St. Marks street. Tickets can be procured at Farrington's, Druggist, No. 1 Tremont House, and at the Door.

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN PITTS ST. CHAPMAN.—On SABBATH EVENING there will be a Temperance Meeting in the Chapel in Pitts street, at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be made on the important subject of Temperance. Almanacs for 1837, with other Temperance Publications will be circulated.

MASS. EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—Grace Church will be opened for the meeting of this Association on THURSDAY, and public services will be held in the afternoon and evening, at 3 and 7 o'clock. Bishop Griswold will admit the Rev Mr Vail to the Holy Order of Priests, in the afternoon.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are notified that their annual meeting for the choice of officers, and such other business as may come before them, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of Jan. at 1 o'clock, P. M. at No. 85 State street.

G. M. THACHER, Sec'y.

ASTROLOGY.—The first Lecture on the above science will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9th, 1837, at the Lecture Hall, at 7½ o'clock.

"The knowledge of the Lord shall cover the earth as the waters cover the sea."

Subscriptions for the course, \$1, at the bookstore of W. D. Ticknor, and at Parker & Dutton's music store. 2p

NATIONAL LANCERS.—You are ordered to meet at Concert Hall TOMORROW EVENING, at 6 o'clock. The punctual attendance of every member is requested.

For order, SAMUEL K. BAYLEY, G. S.

SOUL OF SOLDIERLY ATTENTION.—The members of the Soul of Soldierly are hereby notified to meet at Kenfield's, Wilson's Lane, on MONDAY EVENING next, at 8 o'clock, for the choice of military officers, for the ensuing year. The punctual attendance of every member is requested. Per order, CALVIN S. RUSSELL, Clerk.

SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The ninth lecture will be delivered on THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Masonic Temple, by Hon. RUFUS CHOATE.

MARRIED.
In this city, 1st inst. Mr. James De Luce, of this city, to Miss Abigail T. Thayer, of Frankfort, Me.
4th inst. by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Rev. Charles P. Barnard, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Barzillai Holmes, Esq.
In Duxbury, Mr. Samuel Waterman Jr. of Scituate, to Miss Louisa H. Gooding, of D.
In Wrentham, 24 inst. Mr. Alexander Lake, of Providence, to Miss Abby Ann Hancock.
In South Berwick, Me. Hiram D. Parker, M. D. of Lowell, to Miss Ann B. Traton, of S. B.
At Waltham, Mr. Wm Simonds, Jr. of Lexington, to Miss Martha Pierce, of Waltham.

DIED.
In this city, 4th inst. Mrs. Abigail Clapp, 78, widow of the late Mr. Aaron Clapp.
In Chelsea, 25th ult. Mr. John Moore 39, of Cumberland, N. S.
In Salem, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. John Daland, 55.
In Duxbury, Mr. Andrew Bradford, 81. Mr. B. was a descendant of the pilgrim Governor, Wm. Bradford, a graduate of Harvard College, and a quarter-master in the army of the revolution.
In Philadelphia, 31st ult. Mr. Edward H. Hamilton, comedian, late of the Chesnut street Theatre.

IMPORTATIONS.
TRINIDAD. Brid Adelaide (at Vineyard)—733 boxes 5 hds sugar, 45 hds molasses, 38 bags coffee, 10 boxes cigars.
MARAHAM. Brig Wizard (at Vineyard)—1911 salted 290 dry hides 1000 aquires salt, 7 cases 1 cask y line.
AUX CAYES. Sch Rowena (at do)—500 bags coffee, 42 tons logwood.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—Friday, Jan. 6, 1837.

SUN	MOON	HIGH WATER.
Rises, h7 30a	Sets, h4 42m	h11 20m

SHIP-NEWS--BOSTON, 1836.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5. ARRIVED.

Sch Lion, Elwe 1, Portland.
TELEGRAPHED, bark Norfolk, brig Josephine, Picken, Amsterdam; sch Challenge, Eastport.
Signals for a bark and 2 brigs.

CLEARED.
Bark Franklin, Gibbs, Trinidad; brig Rome, Sedrick, Savannah; sch Flora, Jenkins, Jamaica.

[Topicks' Correspondence.]
HOLMES HOLE, Jan 2—Arr brig Adelaide, Crosby, Trinidad, 11th ult, for Boston. Left brig Choctaw, and Po, wig cargo.
Sailed Ann, Houdlet, for New York.
In port, the A. and those reported yesterday.

Brig Africa, Ingersoll, for Boston, sailed from Constantinople 21st Oct.
Arr at Smyrna, Oct 18, brig Sarah Abigail, Carey, Trieste.
Brig Odessa, Simmsen, sailed 19th for New York.
Entd for ldg at Liverpool, Nov 18, bark Away, and Hibernia, for New York. Adv. Solen, for Pensacola, 29th; Spartan, Buntin, Boston, 27th.
Charles, Thomas, for New Orleans, entd for ldg at London 19th Nov.

Ganges, arr at Gravesend 29th, fm Virginia.
Arr at Dept 18th, Old Colony, Crosby, Bremen for Boston; 19th, Persia, Knapp, London for Cadiz.
Sailed fm Cowes, 22d, Hebron, Burwell, for Hamburg.
At Knigsberg, 5th, brig Caribbean, Brush, Boston, few days.
At Hamburg, Nov 19, Jeanette, New York, via Cowes. In port, bark Moscow, 19g.
At Portsmouth, 20th, Blossom, Dawson, Boston.
At Newcastle, Nov 14, Eulione, Swift, and Hobart, Selden, for New York.

SHAVING CASES.--10 different Razors, Brushes, Soaps, gentleman's dressing case--for sale

